

For EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
PAYMENT RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
With which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage to any
part of the World \$2.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1909.
Complete Edition ... \$10.00
Small ... 6.00
Orders may be sent to the
Hongkong Daily Press Office and
to the Local Booksellers.

No. 16,049. 號九十四零千六萬一第 日六十月八年元統宣 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1909. 三拜禮 號九十二月九年九零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

"MOUTRIE" PIANOS

HAVE NO EQUAL
FOR BEAUTY OF
TONE, PERFECTION OF
TOUGH AND SOLIDITY
OF
CONSTRUCTION.
Over 1,200
now in use.

**S. MOUTRIE &
CO. LIMITED.**

KOWLOON HOTEL

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS
ESTABLISHMENT ACROSS
THE WATER.

SINGLE and DOUBLE ROOMS To Let
with or without Board.

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

[a692]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a827]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 2 hours.
SATURDAY.
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to
11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Lady Customers
that our Establishment will be
CLOSED at 6 p.m. every day, commencing
from 15th September, for one month only,
owing to our FASTING HOLIDAYS.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

BRANDY ★★★★★
" ★★★★★
" ★★★★★
WHISKY, PALL MALL
" JOHN WALKER & SONS'
" OLD HIGHLAND
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL
BLEND
PORT WINE, INVALEIDS
" DOURO
SHERRY, LA TORRE
" AMOROSO
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.

PRICES

ON

APPLICATION.

THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG AGENTS.

NOTICE!

THE NEW LIQUOR DUTIES!

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOT ADVANCED THEIR PRICES OF LIQUORS, AND
WILL NOT DO SO UNTIL THEIR EXISTING STOCKS ARE
EXHAUSTED.

REGULAR RETAIL CUSTOMERS

will be supplied at old rates until further notice.

WHOLESALE QUANTITIES CANNOT BE SUPPLIED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [a33]

"AQUARIUS."

A PURE,
DISTILLED TABLE WATER
IN
QUARTS, PINTS AND SPLITS.

TELEPHONE No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [a35]

PEARSON'S HYCOL

(CO-EFFICIENT 18/20)
The most POWERFUL DISINFECTANT in the WORLD. Guaranteed 18/20 TIMES
more effective than pure Carbolic Acid under GOVERNMENT STANDARD TEST on
TYPHOID GERMS. Certificate of strength given to each buyer. NON-POISONOUS
and NON-IRRITANT to HUMAN and ANIMAL LIFE. NON-CORROSIVE.
ONE GALLON will make 400 GALLONS of Efficient Disinfectant.

PERFECT EMULSION IN WATER.

PRICE \$ 3.00 PER 1 GALLON DRUM.
" \$12.50 " 5 GALLON DRUM
" \$ 2.60 " 1 GALLON IN BULK.

PEARSON'S SAPONIFIED GRESOL

CO-EFFICIENT 10; IN 1 GALLON DRUMS. } To be obtained from usual Dealers.
" 5; IN 1 " } Prices on application.

Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a GUARANTEE of the GERMICIDAL
STRENGTHS of their products (in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the
STANDARD TEST on TYPHOID GERMS, and then compare the result with our
HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing Properties and at the
true value of a GENUINE DISINFECTING FLUID.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

"BILLIARDS"

OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE
making it for playing purposes as good as new.

(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- on y.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALINE AND BONZOLINE BALLS, ALL SIZES.

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALTY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF
BILLIARD TABLE ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards,
can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO. LD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
BOMBAY.

[1134-2]

TRADE MARK
The GOLD MEDAL for Quality in the
France-British Exhibition has been awarded to
"WHITE HORSE" WHISKY.
By Royal Appointment.
MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD.
LAGAVULIN DISTILLERY, ISLAY. Estab. 1742.
SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
NOTE.—Any persons proved guilty of re-filling our empty bottles with inferior Whisky
will be refused supplies. [a34]

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

The Music and Musical Instruments of Japan, by Sir Francis Pigott Illus.	\$6.00	Historic Macao, by C. M. de Jesus	6.00
Great Circle Tracks of the North Pacific Ocean, by W. R. J. Jeffcott, R.N.E.	3.00	Annotated Civil Code of Japan, Vol. 1, by J. E. de Becker	9.00
A Secretary of Legation, by "Hope Dawlish"	2.50	The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire, by H. B. Morse	5.00
Foundations of the Origin of Species, Two Essays, by Chas. Darwin	6.50	The Gilds of China, With an Account of the Gild Merchant or Co-Hong of Canton, by H. B. Morse	3.10
Sex and Character, by Otto Weininger	8.50	Sir Robert Hart, The Romance of a Great Career, by J. Brasen	4.50
In the Wake of the Setting Sun, by J. Carter, Illus.	5.50	Judo: Japanese Physical Culture, by Sumitomo Arima, Illus.	6.00
The Harvest Within: Thoughts on the Life of the Christian, by A. T. Mahan	5.25	Strange Stories From A Chinese Studio, Trans. and Annotated, by H. A. Giles	3.00
The Burial Beyond Death, by J. Lobb	2.25	The Far East Revisited, by A. G. Angier	9.00
The Wayfarer on the Open Road, by E. W. Trine	80	Chats on Oriental China, by J. P. Blacker	4.50
Principles and Method in the Study of English Literature, by W. Macpherson, M.A.	1.75	From Peking to Mandalay, by R. F. Johnston, Maps & Illus.	13.00
Master Painters of Britain, by Giosson White, With 170 full page plates.	6.50	Railway Enterprises in China, by P. H. Kent, with Maps	10.50
The Forbidden Boundary, by Futnam Weale	\$1.75	Sidelights on Chinese Life, by Rev. J. Macgowan, with Coloured Plates	13.00
High Life in the Far East, by J. Dalziel	1.75	CHALMERS'S ENGLISH & CAN. TONESE DICTIONARY, Revised & enlarged, by T. K. Dealy	6.00
The Old Man in the Corner, by Baroness Orczy	1.75	CANTONESE MADE EASY VOCABULARY, by J. Dyer Ball	5.00
Holy Orders, by Maria Cordell	1.75	CANTONESE MADE EASY, by J. Dyer Ball	6.00
Hilary Thornton, by Hubert Wales	1.75		
Banzai, Invasion of America by the Japanese, by Parabolium	1.75		

LONG HING & CO.,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

DEALERS IN—
PHOTO GOODS of all descriptions,
EASTMAN KODAK FILMS.
&c. &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
A SPECIALITY. [a809]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

S.S. "MACEDONIA."

(10,500 TONS.)

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA BOMBAY WILL LEAVE HONGKONG ON MARCH 19th, 1910,
STAYING AT BOMBAY 24 HOURS ONLY AND IS DUE TO ARRIVE AT—

MARSEILLES - - - - - APRIL 16TH.
LONDON - - - - - APRIL 23RD.

FARES TO LONDON:—
1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE; £106.14 RETURN.
2nd " £48.8 " £72.12 "

HOTELS HONGKONG HOTEL

FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.
String Band Plays during Tea and Dinner.
Well Furnished Reception Room.
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel Residents.

Electric Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Telephones on every Floor.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.
[a42] A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a598]

"KINGSCLERE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND
MACDONNELL ROAD.
Telephone No. 134.
Telegraphic Address: "SACHSOLA."
A.B.C. Code, 5th Ed.
ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water
throughout. Billiards, Tennis, Croquet,
putting green and fine stabling for horses.
[a45] Proprietress, Mrs. G. SACHSE.

"BRAESIDE," PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis
and Croquet Lawns, Large Airy and
Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.
Fine View of the Harbour.
Telephone, No. 690.
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS,
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

"BOA VISTA"

(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA).
MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-
ment and most strict supervision as to
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for
a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque
city of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (a.s. *San Avon* and *San Tai*) daily to
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and
from Canton, give easy communication with
both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
[a196] THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL

SHAMEN-CANTON.

MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMEN."
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL.

MACAO

Telegraphic address—"FARMER, MACAO."
SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF PRATA GRANDIN
Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under
experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given
to Tourists.

REASONABLE RATES.

[a1623] WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.

THE GRAND HOTEL

DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS
Situated in close proximity to the Harbour
and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.
[a6] F. DOMBALLET, Proprietaires.
M. MAILLE

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

BUTTER.

"HONEY-SUCKLE" brand, \$1.00 per lb.

"DAIRY" brand " 80

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

CLARET

Per Case Per Case
1 doz. Qts. 2 doz. Pts.

St. ESTEPHE	8.00	9.00
St. JULIEN	10.00	11.00
LA ROSE	13.00	14.00
CHATEAU HOUTBRION	19.00	20.00
LARRIVET	19.00	20.00
CHATEAU MOUTON	23.00	24.00
D'ARMAILHACQ	23.00	24.00
CHATEAU PONTET	25.00	—
CANET	25.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR	30.00	—
CARNET	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN	44.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE	50.00	—

The above Claret, imported from the well known firm of CHAS. RANCOURT ET FILS, are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the Julee of the Grapes.

Clarets from the Celebrated Chateaux above mentioned are too well known to connoisseurs to need further comment, and we can confidently recommend them as mature and in fine condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: PERMS.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On September 18th, at No. 4, Yates Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. O. STROCKMAYER, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEUX ROAD.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 29TH 1909.

UNTIL the Government of Hongkong a couple of years ago threatened to close the British postal agency at Tientsin few people were aware that the British postal agencies at the various Treaty ports of China were conducted at the cost of the Hongkong taxpayers. We observe that the Colonial Secretary has recently written to the Municipal Council at Shanghai a letter in which it is mentioned that H. E. the Governor has for some time past had under consideration the annual loss incurred by the Revenues of this Colony by the conduct of the postal agencies at various Treaty ports in China and the letter adds: His Excellency is of opinion that this service is primarily one affecting Imperial interests, and in particular the interests of the treaty port concerned, and he lately wrote to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies informing him that he could no longer undertake to conduct these agencies at the cost of the Hongkong taxpayers, the more so that additional burdens have lately been incurred owing to railway construction and restriction of opium. It is further mentioned in the letter that the Secretary of State has been in communication with the Treasury, and a telegram has been received by His Excellency informing him that His

Majesty's Government will guarantee the Colony of Hongkong against half of the net loss incurred on the collective maintenance on present lines of the Treaty Port agencies, and suggesting that the communities at those agencies should be required to contribute towards the remaining loss, as a provisional arrangement for one year. The loss for 1910 is estimated by the Postmaster-General at \$27,250, and His Excellency intimated to the Municipal Council that the Government of Hongkong would continue to conduct the British Post Office in Shanghai during 1910 provided the Council would guarantee to refund to the Government of Hongkong one quarter of the total loss on the agency. The Council has replied regretting that it cannot authorise payment on behalf of so cosmopolitan a community of a contribution towards the cost of maintenance of the British Post Office, since other national offices would be entitled to similar treatment. There are in Shanghai branch post-offices under American, French, German, Japanese and Russian management, as well as the Imperial Chinese Post Office, and in the Council's opinion the support of any of these, or the British Post Office, cannot fittingly be made a charge upon municipal funds. Yet not only is the Post Office in Hongkong made a charge upon the local revenues, but we have out of our local revenues to maintain British postal agencies at some half-a-dozen Treaty Ports in China, hardly one of which, we believe, pays its way. We may expect to hear something further regarding this matter when the Estimates for 1910 are introduced into the Council next month. It would be interesting to know, for instance, whether in this estimated loss of \$27,250, the military contribution of 20% of the revenue has been reckoned. Last year the question as to whether the receipts from postal agencies conducted by this Colony in China should be liable to military contribution was under reference to the Secretary of State, but no announcement has yet been made of the result of that reference. It is obviously unfair that the taxpayers of Hongkong should be penalised for discharging an Imperial duty by having to pay a military contribution of 20 per cent. on a postal revenue not adequate to cover the cost of maintaining the service.

Times have changed very much since these postal agencies were established. They were established when the only route from China to Europe was via Hongkong. At that time, as a Shanghai contemporary points out, all other nationalities sent their mails by British Post Office, and the rates were much higher than they are now. In those days, no doubt, there was a profit on the postal agency at Shanghai. But today the mails of Shanghai go to Europe by seven different post offices, and by three or four different routes, so that the British post office has come to be used almost exclusively by British subjects. The question of whether the British post office at Shanghai shall be closed or not is not merely a local but an Imperial question, and so long as other Governments maintain national post offices in the Treaty Ports it is imperative that the British offices shall be maintained too. The Municipality of Tientsin and the Imperial Treasury have between them met the deficit on the British postal agency at that port for the past two or three years. The Shanghai Municipality is not constituted in the same way, and therefore the only way in which a contribution towards the loss could be obtained from Shanghai would be from the funds of some private British Association, such as the China Association (to whom the Municipality has referred the letter from the Government of Hongkong). The Shanghai Mercury suggests that one of the means of reducing the deficit would be to offer greater facilities to the public in the matter of mails via Shanghai, and concludes, that the only way out of the impasse is the increase of facilities and the taking over of the service by the Home Government. For the present, we fear not much is to be hoped for in the way of increased facilities unless the cost of transit is reduced. We believe that the increased cost of transit since mails have been sent via Siberia has been responsible to some extent for the Colony's loss on postal revenue. Transit payments, last year, for instance, showed an increase of \$20,000, and we imagine the plea of the Government would be that until the mail subsidy is still further reduced increased facilities are not possible owing to the heavy transit charges. It is manifestly the duty of the Imperial Government, and not of the Government of this Colony, to maintain the Treaty Port agencies, and we trust that the British community of Shanghai will be able to induce the Imperial Government to accept the full responsibility.

The revenue officers are now equipped with their distinctive caps, which look very smart indeed.

The Rev. C. H. Hickling has returned from his holiday in Japan. The Rev. A. B. Thornhill has also returned.

Two Indian watchmen were at the Magistrate's yesterday fined \$10 each for having been asleep at their posts at Aberdeen Docks.

Major H. de T. Phillips, R.G.A., at present commanding the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., receives early promotion to lieutenant-colonel.

A marriage takes place at the Cathedral on Saturday between Lieut. E. C. Blanchflower, secretary to Commodore Lyon, and Miss Philippa Constance Collins, of Australia.

Major-General Sir Wilson Black, formerly the Officer Commanding the Troops at Hongkong, who died on July 5, aged 72, left an estate valued at \$54,824 gross, with net personalty \$54,646.

Mr. G. A. Woodcock has been transferred from the Supreme Court to the Magistracy as principal clerk, while Mr. C. D. Melbourne is at the Supreme Court now as deputy registrar and appraiser.

Yesterday the warships in the harbour were decorated with bunting in compliment to the Portuguese, who that day celebrated the anniversary of their beloved Queen Dowager Amelia.

Japan papers contain accounts of the alleged embezzlement of a sum of 4,000 yen from the Kobe office of the Messageries Maritimes by a young Cantonese named Teng Tzu-Ping, who was employed in the company's department. The accused was arrested at Nagasaki and brought back to Kobe.

Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Sir Francis Pigott as Chief Justice. His Lordship will on returning from vacation next month deliver a judgment. This will terminate his duties here, as he will retire. It is expected that the Hon. Mr. Ross Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, will act as Chief Justice until the substantial appointment is made, and that not unlikely Mr. Hazeland will leave the Magistracy to act as Attorney-General in the interval.

A very important arrest was made in the French Consession at Shanghai last Tuesday afternoon. Information had been conveyed to the police that aboard the C. M. steamer Kwangtse a Chinese accountant was fleeing from Hongkong to escape charges of embezzlement, and on the arrival of the vessel the officers went on board her and were successful in apprehending the man. He is said to have been the accountant in a native medicine shop in Hongkong, and the police were informed that allegations were made against him of having embezzled between sixty and seventy thousand taels. It is believed that in his possession were found papers bearing the face value of Tls. 120,000. He is meantime in custody pending instructions from Hongkong.

LORD KITCHENER IN HONGKONG.

There was something characteristic in the action of Field Marshal Kitchener when he yesterday morning paid a surprise visit to the quarters of the 13th Rajputs at Kowloon. His Lordship arrived on the square about seven o'clock and found all the officers and men at duty. He asked to be shown the quarters of the Indian soldiers, and commented upon the cleanliness of the messes as well as the uniform whiteness of the sheets. Considering that he had come upon them unexpectedly he considered that their condition was very satisfactory indeed. After this informal inspection he went to the officers' mess and partook of breakfast, the band meanwhile playing. One of the features of the programme was a march specially composed for Lord Kitchener by Bandmaster Coke entitled "Salama, Burra Sahib." The words of the chorus sang by the men in Hindustani mean "Clear out the road: the Burra Sahib is coming." After breakfast Lord Kitchener went up to the Bandmaster and told him how much he appreciated the march and that he had much pleasure in allowing the march to be dedicated to him. His Lordship and the officers were then photographed, and while the band played the regimental march he bade the officers farewell and said how pleased he was with everything he had seen.

In the afternoon Lord Kitchener had tiffin with Sir Paul Chater at his residence, Marble Hall, and afterwards inspected Sir Paul's priceless collection of Chinese porcelain. In the evening he dined with the Royal Engineers officers, and afterwards went on board the night steamer for Canton, where he will spend to-day, returning by a torpedo-boat destroyer on Thursday in time to sail by the P. and O. Himalaya for Shanghai.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The I.G.M. str. *Zustov*, which left here on the 23rd instant at 6 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 25th instant at 8 p.m.

The Indo-China str. *Kutang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 11th prox.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* arrived at San Francisco on the 25th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Shanghai at 9 a.m. on the 28th inst., and left again at 7 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 30th inst.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crema-Charmante, Left Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

TELEGRAMS.

(Protected by the Telegraphic Message Copyright Ordinance 1894)

(SUBMITTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN ENDING.

London, September 28th.

General Marina has concentrated twenty thousand troops at Nador in readiness for an advance against the stronghold of the Moors at Zeluan.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, however, has stated in an interview that the Riff campaign is ending, the object having been attained and the most influential tribes are desiring peace.

LATER.

The Spaniards have captured Zeluan.

POPULAR DEMAND FOR REFORMS IN GREECE.

London, September 28th.

A mass meeting of practically the whole population of Athens has demanded reforms in the administration.

The King, replying to a deputation, said he trusted that the Government and the Chamber would appreciate the justice of the demands, and he hoped for the renaissance of the country, which he desired should be secured within the limits of the Constitution.

LOCAL SPORTS.

HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The second annual report reads:—The first annual Athletic Meeting was held on November 14th, 1908, and although the entries were small there were some good performances. In this connection the Committee desire to tender their thanks to the following for kindly presenting Challenge Cups:—Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.—One Mile. The Staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co.—A Mile. The Kowloon Cricket Club—Burdles, E. Sherrin, Esq.—Long Jump. F. B. Deacon, Esq.—High Jump. On February 11th, 1909, the H. K. A. A. was formally affiliated to the A. A. A. in London. The Championship reserved for affiliated Clubs—100 yards and quarter mile—V.R.C. and Club Lusitano—200 yards were duly started and judged by officials of the Association.

The Broke Cross Country Challenge Cup was run off in January, February and March, 1909. The Hon. Treasurer's Accounts are appended showing a balance of \$47.50.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Report of the Hongkong Football Club for the Season 1908-1909 shows that the Club now consists of 38 members, and the accounts show a balance of \$913.27 to the credit of the Club and a balance of \$16.88 on the working of the Hongkong Football Shield.

During the Season 19 Association Matches and Rugby Matches were played, the results of which are shown in the following statement:

Association—	
Won.....	5
Drawn.....	4
Lost.....	10
Goals for.....	21
Goals against.....	27
Rugby—	
Won.....	3
Drawn.....	0
Lost.....	11
Points for.....	90
Points against.....	144

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The opening Cricket match on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground will take place on Saturday, the 2nd October, at 1.45 p.m., between the 1st XI. and All-Comers. Members who are desirous of playing should send in their names before 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS TO HONGKONG.

The new appointment at Hongkong is Captain A. E. C. Myers, Royal Artillery, lately employed as staff captain of the Royal Artillery of the Highland Division of the Territorial Force. Captain Myers joined the gunners in July, 1891, and served with credit in South Africa, his services obtaining him mention in despatches, Queen's medal with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. B. Parsons, C.M.G., Army Ordnance Department, who has been appointed for duty to Hongkong, originally entered the Royal West Surrey Regiment in May, 1882, and first took service with the A.O.D. in 1890. He reached his present rank five years ago, and has two campaigns to his credit. He served with the Burmese Expedition, 1886-88, as superintendent of signalling of the Third Brigade (medal with two clasps), and he saw a great deal of hard work in South Africa, 1899-1902, including the operations in Orange Free State, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Cape Colony (mentioned in despatches, C.M.G.). Queen's medal with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps).

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Vice-President), Colonel Bedford, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Shelton Hooper, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

REMOVAL OF CEILINGS.

The HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT circulated for the opinion of the Board the following questions: (1) Whether the non-plague season November-March is not the best for enforcing the bylaws in regard to the removal of ceilings. (2) Whether the district selected by the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health, namely, Stanton Street, Elgin Street, Peel Street, Shelley Street, is the best in which to start this work. (3) Whether the work of removal of ceilings should be carried out by contractor or by the Sanitary Department's staff under the direction of an inspector. (4) At what rate per square yard compensation shall be paid to the owners of the houses. I think eight cents per square yard would be adequate, as it is compensation for present value and not to enable the owners to replace the ceiling by a new one. If the Board concurs in applying these bylaws now it will be necessary to define the district to be dealt with and to give one month's notice to the owners of the property concerned. There is a vote available for compensation which amounts to \$800 approximately.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER—Compensation should be assessed in each case, as sometimes it will amount to more than eight cents and others perhaps less.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—I think the best months are from July to November. The month before and after Chinese New Year should not be included in the period. In view of the many objections that will be met with I suggest that a sub-committee be appointed to arrange details. Every step should be taken to avoid friction. As regards Number 3 the owners or the occupiers, as the case may be, should be given the option of removing the ceiling at the expense of the Board.

The PRESIDENT said in this connection that he wished to bring forward four resolutions which he read.

The first resolution was that the bylaws relating to the removal of ceilings and stair linings made by the Board on 10th November, 1908, be applied at once in No. 4 Health District, and the first block of houses to be dealt be that comprised in Elgin Street, Stanton Street, Peel Street and Shelley Street.

The PRESIDENT explained that they thought of doing the work from now on to Chinese New Year, that being the most suitable time for removal.

Mr. HOOPER asked how many houses were in that block?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH replied that there were about 30.

The PRESIDENT said it was contemplated going as far as the amount for compensation at their disposal would allow them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded and the resolution was carried.

The second resolution was that owners of property be given the option of undertaking the work themselves within a fixed period and that compensation be paid at the rate of eight cents per square yard.

The PRESIDENT, in accordance with Mr. Hooper's minute, suggested that the amount of compensation be left to the committee.

The resolution was amended in that sense and carried.

The third resolution was "that where the Board undertakes the carrying out of this work a contractor be engaged who shall be paid at the rate of 50 many cents per square yard, and that tenders be called for accordingly. The contractor's duty to consist of (1) removing ceilings and stair linings, including the taking out of all nails and removal of debris and to generally making good; (2) the limewashing of the exposed beams and planks.

This resolution was approved.

The fourth resolution was "that a committee be appointed consisting of three members to arrange all details in connection with this work."

The resolution was carried, and the President, Vice-President and Mr. Lau Chu Pak were appointed a committee.

MOSQUITO BREEDING.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the bylaw for the prevention of mosquito breeding.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH wrote:—As the consideration of this question was left over for a fuller attendance of members I may take the opportunity of replying to the questions raised by the Registrar-General, Filariasis is not a notifiable disease, and I am therefore unable to state how many cases occur annually in Hongkong, but the number will be quite small. Yellow fever, I am glad to say, is unknown in Hongkong; were it otherwise the Sanitary Board would have a far more serious task on hand than any they have yet had to deal with. Filariasis is, however, endemic in southern China, while yellow fever is endemic in the West Indies and in Panama, and it is very generally feared that when the Panama Canal is open to traffic this disease may be imported to the Far East. I learn that, at the present time, a special mosquito survey of India is being made to ascertain in which localities the stegomyia mosquito is to be found—this being the one that conveys yellow fever—and that special steps will be taken to deal with these areas before there is any possibility of the infection reaching this country. As stated in my previous minute these two diseases have been definitely proved to be conveyed to

man by mosquitoes which do not belong to the sub-family anophelinae, and although they do not prevail to any extent in Hongkong at the present time I hope the Board will not adopt the policy of waiting until they have become endemic here before taking the necessary steps for their prevention. There are, moreover, other diseases which are most probably conveyed by mosquitoes, and one of them is dengue fever—the facts in regard to the conveyance of the infection in this disease are not yet absolutely decided, but there is enough evidence to induce Professor Ronald Ross to claim recently that the extermination of the mosquito from Port Said and Ismailia has resulted in these towns being absolutely free of dengue while the disease has been raging in other parts of Egypt, and a similar theory has been put forward by Professor Andrew Balfour in regard to Khartoum. Dengue prevails here and is responsible for a considerable amount of sickness among all classes of the community. All biting flies, among which the mosquitoes are included, are capable of conveying septic infection to man, and may thereby induce death from blood poisoning, while the general impairment of health brought about, especially in women and children, by the bites of mosquitoes is an important factor in considering the healthiness or otherwise of the Colony. In view of these considerations, I would urge that the limitation contained in this bylaw be deleted so that steps may be taken, as a case arises, to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes on private premises.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—How many notices have been issued under the original bylaw?

The HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT—For the information of the Registrar-General no notices have been issued.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH then moved that the words "of the sub-family of anophelinae" be deleted from the bylaw made by the Board in October last, and in reply to the Registrar-General explained that no notices had been issued under the bylaw because they had been able to do by persuasion what they now sought power to enforce under the bylaw. A great many pools had been dealt with, and the Chinese themselves were taking a considerable interest in the matter. Apparently they were becoming educated to the knowledge that mosquitoes conveyed disease, and only two or three days ago he had been informed that the Chinese gardeners at West Point were no longer able to sell lilies in pots of water because their patrons realised that mosquitoes were bred in the houses from those pots containing stagnant water. This was a striking illustration of the spread of knowledge among the Chinese of the better class. After a further reference to diseases spread by mosquitoes, he said that the Board would be justified in amending the bylaw as suggested, and pointed out that there would be no hardship in its application, because in the first place the matter would come before the Board.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS seconded.

Mr. HOOPER, while in agreement with the principle that the Board should endeavour to limit the breeding of mosquitoes, thought the resolution was unnecessary, inasmuch as the action of the principal Ordinance relating to the prevention of nuisances could be applied. He thought the opinion of the Crown Solicitor should be ascertained as to whether the action to which he referred did not cover such a case as that in view. If it did not, then, the bylaw might be amended as suggested, but he did not think it wise to multiply legislation.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH replied that the matter came under the notice of the Crown Solicitor before it was drafted.

Mr. HOOPER thought his attention should be drawn to it. He was not opposed to the resolution.

The resolution was carried. Mr. Hooper did not vote, but wished his observations to be recorded.

SAND OF THE SEASHORE.

A very interesting fact about the ordinary sand of the seashore (writes Sir Roy Lancaster, K.C.B., F.R.S., in the *Daily Telegraph*) is that a pint of dry sand and half a pint of water when mixed do not make a pint and a half, but a good deal less. If you fill a child's pail with dry sand from above the tide-mark, and then pour on to it some water, the mass of sand actually shrinks. The reason is that when the sand is dry there is air between its particles, but when the sand-particles are wetted they adhere closely to each other; the air is driven out, and the water does not exactly take an equivalent space, but occupies less room than the air did, owing to the close clinging together of the particles.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 27th at 12.10 p.m.—The depression over the Sea of Japan yesterday, is crossing Hokkaido. The barometer has risen over W. Japan and in Vladivostok, and fallen on the E. coast of China. A depression has developed over the Lower Yangtze valley. Pressure is relatively low over N. Annam. It is high over the Pacific between N. Luzon and the Loochons and over N. China. Moderate E. and S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.23 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. and S.E. winds, mod't; showers.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between N. Luzon and the Loochons	Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamcocks	E. winds.
South coast of China between N. Luzon and the Loochons	moderate.

THE RAILWAY SENSATION.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT CANTON.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The hearing of the charges of embezzlement preferred against Mr. W. Butler Wright, chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, was concluded before Mr. L. Giles, Additional Judge sitting as police magistrate, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Canton, yesterday.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), who was assisted by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, from the same office, appeared for the prosecution, the defendant being represented by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, of Shanghai.

The examination of Mr. Frank Grove was continued on Monday after our report had closed. Witness said he was aware of the manner in which defendant used to arrive at the amounts which from time to time he drew from the railway construction account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and put into the Hongkong currency account at the International Bank, Canton. A memorandum was prepared of the number of payments necessary, and these were added up and cheques drawn for the full sum or each separate amount. It was defendant's custom to withdraw from the construction account and place in the Hongkong currency account, then to transfer certain monies to the Canton currency account, and proceed to draw for such payments as were necessary in Canton currency. This method would result in profits being made in exchange. Witness stated that for the purpose of supplying him with the bank balances at the end of June it was not necessary to have any balance in the local bank paid back to construction account. Neither was it necessary for monies to pass from the defendant's private account to the railway account. He regarded such a method of dealing with accounts as an extraordinary one. In a general way witness had taken steps to ascertain the state of the accounts organised and controlled by the defendant, and in his opinion in many directions these accounts were not in order.

Cross-examined by Mr. Douglas, witness said there was probably a construction account opened in the early days of the construction, before defendant arrived, or during his absence. In the absence of Mr. Butler Wright cash was obtained for the works in progress, and during that time it was operated upon by His Excellency Wei Han and witness. He had not a very distinct recollection as to where the account was, or the manner in which it was operated on.

Was not an account for \$10,000 opened by you?—I don't remember.

But you do remember there was an account at that time?—Yes, there was an account from which we drew cash, but whether it was supplied with \$10,000 at my request or not I can't remember.

Mr. H. S. Chow, Secretary to His Excellency Wei Han, stated that the defendant kept the quarterly balance sheets he prepared. Witness produced a book of such statements up to the end of March, 1909. The balance sheet for the quarter ended March 31st was not accompanied by the usual statement, and it had not yet been received. It was the duty of witness to get these statements of expenditure translated for the Board of Posts and Communications. The statements of expenditure were not accompanied by the vouchers for money paid. Witness used to ask to see the vouchers when he did not understand any item, and the chief accountant would show them to him. In buying lands joint cheques were drawn on the construction account by the managing director and the defendant.

This money was paid to the managing director. The statement of expenditure did not show how the monies drawn from the International Bank were spent.

In cross-examination witness said the whole of the railway expenditure was shown in the quarterly accounts. The vouchers were kept in the Chief Accountant's office.

Mr. H. W. Looker deposed to being acting manager of the International Banking Corporation at Canton. Witness gave evidence regarding the opening of two accounts at his branch which were drawn upon by Mr. Butler Wright as Chief Accountant of the railway. Defendant was the only party who had authority to draw on them. In most instances the Hongkong currency account was supplied with funds by cheques drawn on the construction account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Wright also had a private account at the Canton branch which was established on December 7th, 1907. A cheque was drawn on the Hongkong currency account for \$5,000 on 14th September, 1908. The Railway Co.'s Hongkong currency account was debited with the amount of this cheque, and Mr. Butler Wright's private account was credited with it. Prior to the crediting of that cheque the balance at credit of defendant's private account was \$3,707.98. On the same date a cheque for \$5,000 was drawn in favour of E. C. Wilks, and that cheque was debited to defendant's account. On December 4th, 1909, a cheque for \$4,000 was drawn by Mr. W. Butler Wright on the Hongkong currency account, and the railway account was debited with that amount, which was placed to the credit of defendant's private account. The amount to his credit prior to this was \$180.35. The first cheque he drew after this credit was for \$10,000 in favour of Tai Lee. On February 4th, 1909, a cheque for \$4,000 was drawn on the chief accountant's account, which was debited with the amount on that day. The amount was credited to defendant's private account, the balance of that account then standing at \$2,025.46. There were two debits on that day, one for \$39.32 and one for \$113.16. The next debit was \$100, the next

\$43.75, and the next \$5,000, which was drawn in favour of Captain Walcott. On May 4th a sum of \$10,025 was credited to defendant's private account by two cheques. The total amount paid to the credit of defendant's private account from December, 1907, to the last entry of credit was \$55,086.87. On June 29th a cheque for \$4,000 was drawn on defendant's private account and credited to the chief accountant's Hongkong currency account on the same day. Prior to this credit \$16,000 stood to the credit of that account. On June 29th a cheque was drawn on the Hongkong currency account for \$9,848.78, and on the same day another cheque for \$4,000 was drawn. Still on the same day there was a transfer of \$20,000 Hongkong dollars from that account to the local currency account.

In cross-examination witness said defendant had told him that he intended to close the Hongkong currency account.

At this stage the Court adjourned until Tuesday.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, assistant to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, accountants and auditors, Hongkong, was the next witness. He stated that in July last his firm was instructed to audit the accounts of the railway. The audit was commenced on August 31st, and the firm hoped to complete it in three weeks, but they were delayed because the accounts were all in a muddle. Witness investigated three banking accounts and another small account. The cash book kept was inadequate for the large transactions of the railway, while the question of exchange was one which it would take some time to unravel. The cheques which were drawn in Hongkong currency were afterwards transferred to the International Bank local currency account. Defendant's general practice was to draw a series of cheques on the construction account. In drawing money from the construction account to pay cheques which were to be paid in Hongkong and Canton currency, defendant drew as if they were all payable in Hongkong currency, and this would result in a profit where the cheques were payable in Canton currency. The profit would result in this way: Mr. Wright would transfer a lump sum from the Hongkong to the local currency account in the International Bank at Canton, and then he would pay in Canton currency. This was frequently done, and in each case where there were Canton payments to be made, there was a resulting profit owing to exchange. The result would be that from time to time the defendant would have a profit on his hands in one or other of the Canton accounts. Witness should say that the lowest amount of profit made on exchange would be \$50,000. He could practically account for that sum, and was of opinion that the profit would eventually turn out to be larger. Up to June 30th witness knew that the profits on exchange were \$49,456.08 Canton dollars.

In defendant's accounts have you found any entries to show how this profit is accounted for?—I found entries which I presume were intended to show the profit. The total of these entries is \$21,286.95. On the assumption that the total of these payments is in Canton currency, what balance does that leave unaccounted for through profit on exchange?—\$28,169.13. Have the accounts been kept in such a manner as to enable the profits made or exchange to be easily ascertained by an auditor?—Certainly not. If the accounts had been properly kept ought it to have been easy for an auditor to ascertain these profits?—Yes.

Mr. H. W. Kenney, manager of the Canton branch of the International Bank, recalled, said in cross-examination that standing orders were given the bank by Mr. Butler Wright with reference to the transfer of funds from the Hongkong currency account to the local currency account.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, recalled, said there was nothing in the books to show why the defendant should pay \$4,000 out of his private account into the Hongkong currency account. Witness had not discovered anything in the railway accounts which necessitated the transfer of any sums from the currency accounts to the construction account. The construction account was only supposed to be credited with funds from Home. Witness had seen defendant's private account, and knew his salary. He had not found anything to show what he did with the \$10 balance of salary which was not paid at Home. The defendant's monthly expenditure averaged \$2,300 a month after the opening of a private account by him at the International Bank, Canton. The following were the monthly payments to the credit of defendant's private account:—December, 1907, \$350; January, 1908, \$1,000; March, \$13,094.42; April, \$2,400; May, \$4,500; August, \$1,500; September, \$5,000; December, \$15,404.56; January, 1909, \$1,000; February, \$5,179; March, \$328; April, \$1,481; May, \$10,370; June, \$1,862.50; July, \$249.49; August, \$2,988.85. Defendant's pass-book also shows that £682 2s had been remitted Home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Douglas, witness said the accounts did not readily enable him to arrive at the profit on exchange. The sum of \$100 drawn on the construction account and transferred to the local currency account in the Canton branch of the International Bank would amount to between \$105 and \$108.

And the odd \$5 or \$8 would be in the local currency account?—Yes.

Will you explain how, in case of \$100 going through that process, the profit could be anywhere else?—It could be nowhere else.

Do you know out of which account allowances to servants of the Company were paid?—I can't say.

You have no knowledge of Mr. Butler Wright's income from other sources than those talked about?—No.

Are there any months in which there were no profits on exchange?—I cannot say, but I should say that every month there was a profit.

Mr. E. A. Stanton testified to being the manager of Messrs. Deacon and Co., and prior to the institution of the Canton branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, his firm acted as the agents of that bank. On June 29th Mr. Butler Wright handed him cheques to the value of \$22,848.78, which he said were to be placed to the credit of construction account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong.

Mr. G. Richardson said he was the manager of the silk department in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s Canton branch. Mr. Butler Wright approached him with regard to the investment of money in December last. He asked if there was any money to be made by investments in silk, and witness said there was at times. Defendant said he would take an opportunity when one offered. Subsequently he made an advance of \$10,000 on silk. Defendant handed him a cheque made out in a Chinese name, and witness handed the cheque to the Chinaman. The silk on which the money was advanced was in Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s godown.

The interest attaching to the loan was 87 per month per \$1,000, and for four months it amounted to \$280. The cheque in repayment of the \$10,000 was signed by the firm who purchased the silk.

In cross-examination witness said the whole of this transaction was on behalf of a friend of his. The transaction took place just before Chinese New Year, and money was tight then. \$7 a month was not a low rate of interest for an outside person to advance to a Chinaman.

Do you remember whether you broached this subject on behalf of the Chinaman, or whether the defendant broached it?—Yes, I spoke to the Chinaman before seeing Mr. Wright.

Mr. J. O. Power, sworn, said he was assistant accountant at the head office of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Imperial Chinese section. He knew the defendant intimately prior to his arrival here. Witness had no knowledge as to defendant's means prior to his coming out here. He stayed with defendant from March 6th till July 4th.

How was his life furnished?—Mr. Douglas—Is this relevant?

Mr. Looker said he was entitled to prove that the fact was furnished in an extremely luxurious fashion, that the defendant was addicted to gambling, and that his expenditures were very large. He was putting in this evidence because it was evidence from which inference of fact could be drawn.

Mr. Douglas took a formal objection to the evidence. The facts which his friend had to prove were facts bearing in some way on the charges. A man might have a most expensive chair in his house, but the fact that he had that expensive chair did not carry the prosecution one step further.

His Worship thought the questions concerning furniture were unnecessary.

Mr. Looker said they were relevant to this extent: the defendant was in receipt of a salary of about \$650 a month, and it was found that the great bulk of that was remitted Home. It had been established, so far as was known at present, that the defendant had no known means outside his salary. The prosecution was entitled to prove that the defendant was in charge of an extremely large amount of railway funds, and that while he remitted the most of his salary Home he paid in large amounts to his private account, and there was no information as to where he hoarded them, so that it could be assumed that they were obtained from railway funds of which he had control.

His Worship—You have put in his pass-book, and the book shows on the left hand side certain entries. You have got to show how he obtained those, not how he spent them.

Mr. Looker—I am entitled to show that his rate of living and rate of expenditures necessitated the drawing of large sums of cash which he must have obtained from some source or other. On the conclusion of the audit we may be able to establish that there is a deficit in the railway accounts.

His Worship—Mr. Williams said that the defendant's average expenditure per month was \$2,300.

Mr. Douglas submitted that the rules of evidence must be followed.

Mr. Looker—I thoroughly and entirely agree, but submit that this is relevant evidence.

Mr. Douglas—To save the time of the Court I will withdraw my objection.

His Worship (to Mr. Looker)—You had better leave that evidence out.

Mr. Looker (to witness)—Have you any knowledge as to whether the defendant was addicted to gambling at Canton?—He said he had a system by which he was sure of success.

Did he ever tell you anything as to his financial circumstances when he came here?—He said he was making a lot of money out of a patent medicine, and used to win \$250 and \$300 a time at Canton.

You haven't answered my question yet, Mr. Power?—He told me he came here like a missionary, with only a bible and a tooth brush. (Laughter.)

In cross-examination witness said he did not know that for over twenty years the defendant had received a salary of a thousand rupees a month, but from the positions he had held witness should say that he received a salary of from 800 to 1,000 rupees. He had never heard defendant complain of losses at Canton. When Mr. Wright announced his intention to go away he was not in very good health.

Mr. A. G. Brimble, superintendent of police on the Shamoen, deposed to receiving instructions from H.B.M.'s Consul to take possession of the effects of Mr. Butler Wright after the defendant left, which he did. There were five packing cases in the flat, none of which were addressed.

Cross-examined—As superintendent of police on the Shamoen, did you think it a suspicious circumstance that a man should pack up his effects?—I did not.

Mr. P. Lawrie said he was not an auctioneer, but he had sold goods by auction. Defendant told him he was going on three weeks' leave, had to give up his flat, and said he could not take all his goods with him. He pointed out to witness goods which he wished sold, and others which he wished shipped away. Witness did not ship them, however, because a warrant had been issued for defendant's arrest.

In cross-examination witness said Mr. Wright told him clearly that he was returning in three weeks.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Looker informed the Court that the audit had not yet been fully completed. In the event of the defendant being committed for trial, and in the event of the trial taking place within a few weeks, additional evidence would probably be given by the accountant.

Mr. Douglas hoped that that statement would not be taken into consideration by the Court. The Court was concerned with four charges, and it was His Worship's duty to consider whether on those four charges, or any of them, a *prima facie* case had been made out. He did not propose to take up the time of the Court by contending that three of the charges, for sums amounting to \$5,000, \$4,000 and \$13,000, were matters on which the Court was entitled to ask for an explanation, but an explanation would be forthcoming in due course. What was now submitted was that there was absolutely no evidence to support a *prima facie* case upon the fourth charge, the charge of larceny of a sum of \$21,000 odd. He contended that the prosecution had failed to make out a *prima facie* case to support the charge that Mr. Butler Wright did, between certain dates, defraud them of \$21,326.44. It was the duty of the prosecution when they brought a criminal charge to lay before the Court facts which would establish a *prima facie* case, pointing to the guilt of the accused. The facts must be logically pieced together so as to bring the mind of the Court to the conclusion that a crime had been committed. The facts put forward brought the mind to no such logical conclusion. They were nothing more than a collection of facts and suggestions—mostly suggestions—pointing to certain suspicions, and practically asking the accused to take the stand and prove that he had not stolen \$21,000. According to English law it was not for a man to prove himself innocent because the prosecution made a charge. It was the duty of the prosecution to support that charge by evidence. His learned friend's idea of a *prima facie* case ought rather to be considered as a frivolous joke. It was exactly like the case of the village grocer who found an errand boy in possession of 17/6. The grocer said to the boy, "Your wages are 5/- a week, you may have won 2/6 at marbles, but you are guilty of the larceny of 10/-," and that poor little errand boy was going to be found guilty because he could not prove that he came by the 10/- honestly. Counsel submitted that on the facts put forward the Court must dismiss the charge to which he referred. It was alleged that this sum of \$21,000 was made up by stealing profits derived from exchange in Hongkong and Canton currency, but there was no evidence of any payments being made direct into local currency. There were only two ways in which interest could have been stolen: it must either have come out of the local currency or Hongkong currency accounts, or else it was stolen by a cheque paid on a false voucher. There had been auditors on the books, but they were not able to give evidence of wrong payments out of currency accounts. Counsel concluded by asking the Court to dismiss that charge.

Mr. Looker said his friend had been pleased to describe the fourth charge as a frivolous one. Of course he was perfectly entitled to describe it, and all the other charges, as frivolous, until they had been determined upon, but the Court might find them anything but frivolous. His friend had said that it was not for a man to prove himself innocent, but the speaker did not think he was quite correct. There were many cases in criminal law, where, in default of an explanation which could be given, and which it was in the power of a defendant to give, he was given if he would have been freed from a term of imprisonment subsequently imposed. The prosecution had established that whereas the defendant was getting a salary of \$550 or \$675 a month, of which the main portion was paid at Home, he managed to obtain some where or other an amount equivalent to \$55,000 which he could not possibly have obtained from salary. They had established *prima facie* evidence which showed that he was paying into his private account monies which belonged to the railway. There might be an explanation to this fact, but that was another point. It was also established that large profits were necessarily made in exchange and that the accounts in the International Bank at Canton were under the sole control of the defendant. He could put in what amounts he liked and draw what amounts he liked until the final day of reckoning came.

Mr. Looker proceeded to detail the numerous facts he had established, and contended that the motive of the defendant in paying a certain amount into the construction account

was to prevent discovery by Mr. Grove of an amount missing from the railway accounts. The speaker concluded by submitting that there was amply sufficient evidence to enable His Worship to commit the defendant for trial.

Defendant, who had been permitted to sit by his counsel during the trial, was told to enter the dock. The customary caution was administered, and he was asked if he proposed to make any statement in respect of the charges preferred against him.

He replied—I reserve my defence.

Mr. Douglas asked the Court to make a note of his objection.

His Worship—The objection you raise is a matter of law, and it will be remitted to the crown advocate, who has power to expunge if he thinks fit. The case will be committed to the Supreme Court and the accused will be remanded in custody, or released on bail, on the same terms as before, namely, two sureties of \$10,000 each.

Mr. Douglas asked His Worship if, in the event of his client being unable to raise those sureties, the Court would allow him to remain at his own house under surveillance. His client had been put to considerable expense and inconvenience in connection with the whole matter.

His Worship—The question of detention is one for the British Consul, and not for this Court.

Mr. Looker said the only authority the Court had was to commit the accused by warrant to prison. He did not think that could be fulfilled by committing him to any other place than a place which was recognised as a prison.

His Worship—The point is that in Canton there is no prison.

Mr. Looker—The Court has power to commit the defendant to Hongkong to prison.

Mr. Douglas—None whatsoever. A man convicted can be removed for imprisonment in Hongkong, but only by an order of the Supreme Court.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Consul.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held at the pavilion yesterday, Mr. F. Maitland presiding over a good attendance.

In the absence of Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. Carr acted as Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the Report and Accounts as presented to members I will take as read. The former shows a very busy season, and we have to congratulate Mr. Richard Hancock on his splendid batting average (103.77) and Mr. J. D. Sharpe on his fine bowling performance (10.17) per wicket. There has been a new departure in making up the averages, your Committee having decided to include League Matches; in fact, they were practically forced to do so from the fact that if they had been omitted as in past seasons, no one would have played the qualifying number of innings under the rules. I am delighted to be able to state that we shall receive cricket and lawn tennis representatives from both Shanghai and Straits Settlements in November next, when I trust we shall witness some keenly contested games, and may victory go to the best sides. The challenges were sent by the Hongkong Cricket Club, as in the past, but I would remark that in choosing the men to do battle for Hongkong, the Selection Committee will draw on the whole Colony, so it behoves all cricketers and lawn tennis players to get into regular practice as early as possible. Besides the Interport Matches it is anticipated that we shall in the coming season arrange a triangular cricket contest between the Navy, Army, and Civilians, and also that the Club will play the full League representatives two fast matches. Then we have entered an eleven for the League Competition, so prospects for a busy and interesting season look bright.

Regarding the accounts, I regret very much that there is a small loss on the year's working, but I predict that next year we shall be in a position to repay some of the debentures. An exceptionally large amount has gone into the ground account owing to the heavy wear and tear of last season. Then your Committee have decided that no free teas shall in future be given except to ladies, whom we hope to see in large force at our cricket matches as well as at the lawn tennis tournament. We owe special thanks to Mr. George Grimbble and Mr. E. A. M. Williams for their services in arranging the concert recently held, which proved a success, but I am not at the moment in a position to give the exact amount of profits, as a few members have not yet returned the tickets not paid for them. For these and other reasons I anticipate a fair surplus in next accounts to redeem some debentures. Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the report was adopted, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. J. F. F.

Mr. F. MAITLAND was re-elected president, on the motion of Mr. CARR, seconded by Dr. FOREYTH, and the Committee was constituted as follows: Messrs. F. Maitland (President), W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce, H. R. Maokin, C. A. Carr, H. Hancock, Capt. Garnett, R.A., Capt. Baird (Buffs) and E. C. Oliver, R.N.

An extraordinary general meeting was held immediately afterwards.

By-law 12 was altered by the substitution of the word "twenty" for "thirty."

By-law 15 was amended to read:—From 1st October, 1909, all new playing Members not Officers of H.M.'s Navy or Army shall pay an entrance fee of \$20.00. All new playing

Members shall pay an entrance fee of \$10.00, and all new playing Naval men stationed in the Colony shall also pay an entrance fee of \$10.00. (This resolution does not affect the status of a Naval Subscriber under By-law 21. Another resolution that By-law 22, "Honorary Members or Naval Subscribers" read "Naval Subscribers under By-law 21 and Honorary Members," was carried.

A resolution to reduce the subscription of non-playing members over ten years' membership from \$15 to \$10 was lost by 10 votes to 18.

ON THE ROAD TO MOGI.

The rickshaw wheeled round the end of the quay on to the main road to Mogi.

At first we rattled over a cobbled street between little toy shops packed full of carvings rich and rare, a sight that would have delighted the heart of a Bond-street trader. Then the shops and houses were strung out in increasing intervals until we came out into the green fields where the road ahead lay sinuous like a big snake among the hills. On the hillside the boys and girls and midges-men toiled in the vegetable fields, the labourers, old and young, clad in raiment multi-coloured like Joseph's coat. It was as if the Alhambra ballet had been let loose for a picnic.

There was a toy-house, a sample of the rest that dotted the hillside, as clean as the saloon of an American liner. A sturdy girl, with little, merry, and oblique eyes, shook the rush mats from the verandah. In the garden were two other girls shuffling about among the flowers, while a tiny little tot down on its haunches peered into a shadowed pool. There was another house in course of erection, beautiful in design and perfect in construction, the flying sawdust filling the air with a sweet perfume. Up and up the hill we climbed until the rickshaw came to a halt on the crest. And there below on the far side and snuggling at the water's edge lay Mogi, like a freshly-finished oil picture. From the verandah of the tea-house the lanterns, and green and yellow, swung in the breeze, and the air was full of the scent of wistaria.

The little toy geisha shuffled about among the tables, dark-eyed, and with that eternal ripple of laughter so characteristic of Japan. And then into the rickshaw again and down the hill to Mogi, with the music of the patter of the tiny feet of the tea-house girls dying away on the verandah. Down and down the curving road, banked with green of every shade, and away to the right a glorious patch of bamboo. If only a bird would sing in the thicket it would be like dawn in Paradise, but to his eternal disgrace the Nipponese, with his shot-gun, has destroyed every little bush ballad singer in the land.

AS A SAMPLE OF LAUGHTER.

Here the red road winds into the village dotted with fisher girls shuffling along home. Now a little group of Peck's Ark children arrayed in all the colours of the rainbow patter along by the rickshaw wheels. There goes a policeman, all sword and smiles. Now the whirl of the wheels ceases, and the rickshaw man, still ready for another fifty-mile trot, lowers the shafts, bows and points to a tea-shop. On the way across I notice a girl sitting on a verandah, close to the wall. On the wall is a mirror. This is a hard-core establishment. The little proprietor combs the hair, shines, props, trusses, coils and folds and twists them into beautiful curves, and in the mirror I notice the little lady is touching her lips with red.

On the tea-house verandah is the same pattern of feet that died away on the crest of the hill, and across the field comes the song of the surf and laughter of the boys bathing.

Then a little geisha, half shy, half bold, stutters about the bamboo table like a frightened bird. She, too, has mercurial sparkling from her almond eyes. Over the blue bay lies Oshima like a pearl on the heaving bosom of the ocean.

Mogi is just a tiny jewel lying at the foot of green hills and red roads, with little girls clothed like birds of Paradise waiting to welcome you. And the sea! Well, some colourman has missed a fortune by not inventing a Mogi blue.

Then one of the geishas comes over, and inquires in a hesitating way if you are English, and if you are able to give her an English name. That is the final dart of flattery that captivates you for the rest of the afternoon.

It all ends with an invitation to stay for a week, a year, or for ever, and one might do worse than stay for ever in Mogi. But the rickshaw is ready, and the next moment you are rattling away out of the village. In the distance is a blue kimonos still fluttering from the verandah, where the tiny geisha stands waving her little brown hand. In Nippon they don't shut the door before you are down the steps.

If I were to rename the Mogi geisha I think it would be "Bipole of Laughter." Long may her little soul bubble over in merriment by the wave-washed shores of that Eden of Mogi. *Full Malt Gazette.*

THERE IS SKILL AND THOROUGHNESS

OF CONSTRUCTION

IN ALL

PIANOS

WE IMPORT

STAMPING THEM IN EVERY WAY

SUPERIOR VALUE

BUILT THROUGHOUT FOR

THIS CLIMATE.

ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

[36]

Military Members shall pay an entrance fee of \$10.00, and all new playing Naval men stationed in the Colony shall also pay an entrance fee of \$10.00. (This resolution does not affect the status of a Naval Subscriber under By-law 21. Another resolution that By-law 22, "Honorary Members or Naval Subscribers" read "Naval Subscribers under By-law 21 and Honorary Members," was carried.

A resolution to reduce the subscription of non-playing members over ten years' membership from \$15 to \$10 was lost by 10 votes to 18.

ON THE ROAD TO MOGI.

The rickshaw wheeled round the end of the quay on to the main road to Mogi.

At first we rattled over a cobbled street between little toy shops packed full of carvings rich and rare, a sight that would have delighted the heart of a Bond-street trader. Then the shops and houses were strung out in increasing intervals until we came out into the green fields where the road ahead lay sinuous like a big snake among the hills. On the hillside the boys and girls and midges-men toiled in the vegetable fields, the labourers, old and young, clad in raiment multi-coloured like Joseph's coat. It was as if the Alhambra ballet had been let loose for a picnic.

There was a toy-house, a sample of the rest that dotted the hillside, as clean as the saloon of an American liner. A sturdy girl, with little, merry, and oblique eyes, shook the rush mats from the verandah. In the garden were two other girls shuffling about among the flowers, while a tiny little tot down on its haunches peered into a shadowed pool. There was another house in course of erection, beautiful in design and perfect in construction, the flying sawdust filling the air with a sweet perfume. Up and up the hill we climbed until the rickshaw came to a halt on the crest. And there below on the far side and snuggling at the water's edge lay Mogi, like a freshly-finished oil picture. From the verandah of the tea-house the lanterns, and green and yellow, swung in the breeze, and the air was full of the scent of wistaria.

The little toy geisha shuffled about among the tables, dark-eyed, and with that eternal ripple of laughter so characteristic of Japan. And then into the rickshaw again and down the hill to Mogi, with the music of the patter of the tiny feet of the tea-house girls dying away on the verandah. Down and down the curving road, banked with green of every shade, and away to the right a glorious patch of bamboo. If only a bird would sing in the thicket it would be like dawn in Paradise, but to his eternal disgrace the Nipponese, with his shot-gun, has destroyed every little bush ballad singer in the land.

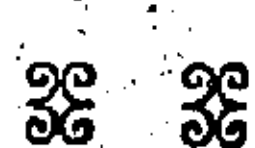
AS A SAMPLE OF LAUGHTER.

Here the red road winds into the village dotted with fisher girls shuffling along home. Now a little group of Peck's Ark children arrayed in all the colours of the rainbow patter along by the rickshaw wheels. There goes a policeman, all sword and smiles. Now the whirl of the wheels ceases, and the rickshaw man, still ready for another fifty-mile trot, lowers the shafts, bows and points to a tea-shop. On the way across I notice a girl sitting on a verandah, close to the wall. On the wall is a mirror. This is a hard-core establishment. The little proprietor combs the hair, shines, props, trusses, coils and folds and twists them into beautiful curves, and in the mirror I notice the little lady is touching her lips with red.

For your own comfort in Tropical Countries use **CALVERT'S** Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by P. G. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against Infection.



Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleansing their bites.

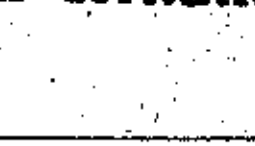
Perfect Personal Cleanliness.



Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from Skin Irritation.



Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?
Each suits the climate.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

BOVRIL

No matter what we may say about Bovril,
nothing can speak so strongly to you as an
actual trial of Bovril itself.

Bovril contains all the goodness of
prime beef in highly condensed form.

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE
OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908
£19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital 3,275,000
Paid-up Capital 1,212,500 0 0
II. Fire Funds 3,204,753 7 10
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

NOTICE

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in
Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE
COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved
European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In
all Bore and Sizes.
**SMOKELESS POWDERS AND CHILLED
SHOTS.** From No. 10 to 88SG. at 25, 37, and
47.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1909. [623]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

JUST LANDED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES.

A. TACK & CO.,
PHOTO-SUPPLIES,
26, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1909. [37]

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]



When you are over-
heated, thirsty and tired,
drink

Montserrat Lime Juice.

It keeps the blood in a cool
and healthy condition, and
is a most delicious thirst
quencher. Good for the
bairns.

Made in two kinds—
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice.
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.
Agents—A. C. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong.



APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAUT)
LADIES' SAFE REMEDY
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists.

CHINA QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Mr. Ginnell (Westminster, N. Nat.) asked the
Under-Secretary for the Colonies if he would
say on whose opinion the expectation was based
that the Kowloon Railway ever could, in
addition to its working expenses, repay the
principal or any interest on the money spent
upon its construction.

Mr. Fuller (Wiltshire, Westbury, Min.) who
replied, said:—The expectation is based on
figures supplied by the chief resident engineer.
Mr. Ginnell asked whether the chief resident
engineer was a nominee of the Crown Agents.
Mr. Fuller:—He is an officer appointed under
the Colonial Office.

Mr. Ginnell:—Nominated by the Crown
Agents?
Mr. Fuller (with emphasis):—No.
Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for
the Colonies whether he was aware that the
consulting engineer for the Kowloon Railway
was appointed at the instance of the Crown
Agents; that all correspondence between this
engineer and the Government of Hongkong
passed through the Crown Agents' hands; and
their wishes prevailed in all things; that the
making of the railway, the ordering of material
and equipment, the appointment of the staff, and
provision of money for these purposes, were in
the hands of the Crown Agents, who exercised
unlimited patronage, held a lien on the railway
and on the funds of the Colony, and were
regarded as owners of the railway and employers
of the staff; and whether the Colonial Office
would fix any limit to the indefinite expenditure
of money on this project.

Mr. Fuller:—The answer to the first and
third parts of the hon. gentleman's question
is in the negative. The correspondence be-
tween the consulting engineers and the
Colonial Office passes through the hands of the Crown
Agents under a special seal. With regard to the
last part the expenditure will be limited to the
amount required for the construction and
equipment of the line.

Mr. Ginnell asked whether the hon. gentle-
man could explain how it was his answer was in
the negative seeing that it was in direct con-
tradiction to a statement made on May 13 by
the Governor of Hongkong.

Mr. Fuller:—No, Sir.
Mr. Moore (Armagh, N. Opp.):—As this is a
very important matter to the constituents of
the hon. member in North-West Meath, could
he have a fuller reply? (Laughter.)

No answer was given.
On a subsequent occasion Mr. Ginnell
(Westminster, N. Nat.) asked the Under-Secretary
for the Colonies whether he would give a
brief abstract of the figures of the chief resident
engineer of the Kowloon Railway, showing how
it was alleged that that railway could ever pay
working expenses, interest, and repay the
principal spent on its construction, even as an
extension of the Canton Railway, in competition
with the shorter and more profitable line which had
nothing to do with the railway, and whether he
had any corroboration of these figures from any
competent person not dependent on the Crown Agents.

Colonel Seely (Liverpool, Lib. & Lab. Con.),
Minister of the Colonies, replied:—I am
now preparing a revised estimate of profits, and
in the circumstances it would be useless to give
an abstract of the figures supplied some years
ago. I would point out to the hon. gentleman
that the direct profit to be obtained is not the
only point to be considered. What is far
more important is the indirect profit which
will accrue to the Colony through the improve-
ment of the facilities for trade with the interior
of China.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for
the Colonies whether he would submit to the
House, or make available to members, the
speeches addressed by His Excellency the
Governor of Hongkong to the Legislative
Assembly of that Colony on February 6th and
May 13th, 1909, acknowledging that the Kow-
loon Railway was being constructed under the
Crown Agents with money advanced by them
on the security of the funds of the Colony; and
if he was aware that this project, which had
already cost more than twice the sum for which
it could be completed, was being continued in
this manner without the free consent of the
Government and Colony of Hongkong.

Colonel Seely:—It is not proposed to present
any papers on the subject. In saying that
the hon. member has cost more than twice the
sum for which it could be completed, the hon. gentle-
man is presumably referring to the increase in
cost over the original estimate. That estimate,
however, was very rough, and was never intended
to be exact. It was based on a preliminary
survey, and included no calculation of quantities.
It did not provide for rolling-stock, workshops,
and other important items. The line is being
constructed with the full consent of the Colonial
Government.

Mr. Ginnell:—Does the hon. gentleman deny
that it has been constructed with money advanced
by the Crown Agents?

Colonel Seely:—I am not quite certain. I do
not think so.

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.
Last month in the House of Commons, Mr.
Ginnell (N. North-West Meath) asked
whether the British Government had any other
object in lending £1,100,000 to the Chinese
Government to buy back the concession for the
Hankow-Canton Railway, except that, on account
of its proximity to the British Colony of Hong-
kong, it was considered desirable that it should
be controlled by British subjects; what steps,
if any, were taken between 1905 and the Spring
of the present year to promote that object by
securing for British interests the control of this
railway; whether, in order to recover the
Chinese terms which the British and French
financiers were compelled to allow German
financiers to participate in the Szechuan
Railway; and, if so, who was mainly responsible
for this change.

Sir E. Grey:—It is substantially the case that
in lending China the sum of £1,100,000 in 1905
his Majesty's Government was actuated by the
wish to obtain control over the Hankow-Canton
Railway. Negotiations proceeded continuously
from that year until the spring of 1909 when,
as the hon. member was informed on the 30th
ult., a German group of financiers offered the
Chinese terms which they considered more
advantageous than those the British group was
prepared to offer, or than the British Govern-
ment could have approved, and which the
Chinese Government accepted. The subsequent
negotiations resulted in a compromise; the
object of which was to secure more control and
avoid competition.

On a later occasion, Mr. Ginnell asked the
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether
the British Government had authorized the
Government of Hongkong to advance to the
Chinese Government £1,100,000 to repurchase
from an American-Belgian combination the con-
cession for building the Hankow-Canton Rail-
way for the purpose of preserving from foreign
control a railway of which the southern
terminus was to be at Canton; whether
Chang Chi-tung, in return, gave the British
Government on September 9, 1905, an under-
taking that British capital and materials
should have the preference whenever China
decided to construct the line; whether Germans

had since succeeded in securing for themselves
the contract for building and financing the
railway; and, if so, whether any steps had been
taken by the British Government to secure the
performance of the undertaking given by Chang
Chi-tung in the interests of the railway.
The answer to the first point in the
question is in the affirmative. It is true
that British capital and materials should
have the preference whenever China decided
to construct the line, but only if the terms
offered by foreign financiers were not more
favourable. A German group offered China in
the spring of the present year terms which the
Chinese considered more advantageous and
which they consequently accepted. It was to
cover at any rate some portion of the Hankow-
Canton Railway loan that the British and
French groups, who were working together,
decided to advance to the German group to partici-
pate in the Hankow-Szechuan line, each group
having an equal share in the loan and the
material, but the British group supplying the
chief engineer on the Hankow-Canton line
and the chief engineer for one-third of the
Hankow-Szechuan line. To safeguard the
control of the loan funds by the lenders,
certain obligations were accepted in the terms
originally offered by the German group. Sub-
sequently an American group expressed a wish
to participate in the Hankow-Szechuan loan,
and the negotiations with regard to the share
to be allotted to this fourth group are still
proceeding.

Earl Winterton (Sussex, Horsham, Opp.):—
Is it not a fact that the Chinese Government
broke the undertaking which they had pre-
viously given?

Mr. McIlwain Wood:—I am not prepared to
say that, because undoubtedly terms offered
by the German group were more favourable
than those which the British group was
prepared to offer. It was a question of guar-
anteeing the expenditure with whoever arranged
it.

THE END OF THE "MAORI KING."

The captain of the *Maori King* telegraphed
to Shanghai on the 19th inst. that the steamer
was badly ashore at an island called Long Wan-
sho, in the Chusan group, and that she had a
hole forward. The Shanghai Tug and Light
Co.'s tugs with four lighters and pumps sup-
plied by the Kiangnan Dock, left for the scene
at a few hours' notice.

At the time of the mishap the *Maori King*
was chartered to the Chinese Engineering and
Mining Co., Ltd., and was bound from Chin-
wangtoe to Hongkong with a full cargo both of
which are, of course, insured.

Few vessels remarks the *N. C. Daily News*
have had such an extraordinary career, or earned
such unenviable notoriety as the *Maori King*.
She was built at Sunderland in 1890 and her
gross tonnage is 3,807. As the *Maori King*,
in 1904, she accompanied the *Baltic Fleet* on its
Eastward journey. Her seizure by the British
authorities and the sensational proceedings that
followed in H. M. Supreme Court, are matters
of such recent history that it is unnecessary to
refer to them at any length.

Further particulars to hand, are to the effect
that the vessel has broken in two, and that the
after portion has sunk in thirteen fathoms of
water, while the forward part rests on the rocks,
and it is possible that part of her cargo may be
saved, although only her masts and funnel are
visible above water.

No lives were lost as a result of the accident,
and Captain Stinger and the officers and crew
have returned to Shanghai. When the accident
occurred, the *Maori King* was on a voyage from
Chinwangtoe to Hongkong with a cargo of coal.
When passing through the Chusan group on
the 17th instant, the death occurred of one of
the Chinese crew, and as the other members of
the crew objected to the body being buried at
sea, the vessel put into Longshasho and anchored
there to land the body. As the ship was putting
out again, she struck a submerged rock, which
tore a large hole in her forward hold and she
immediately began to sink. The officers and
crew scoured the junk and proceeded to Ningpo,
reaching their destination without further mishap.

APENTA

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

For continuous use by the Gouty, the
Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,
St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE—A Wineglassful in the morning
before Breakfast.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

Keating's Lozenges
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing
sale of over 50 years is a certain
test of their marvellous value.
Sold in bottles
everywhere.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION
This marvellous remedy is used in continental
hospitals by Ricord, Rousset, Joliet, and other
celebrated physicians, and is employed
for the treatment of all the following diseases:
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only,
removes all the morbid elements of the blood, and
restores the system to its normal state, and cures
all the diseases which are the result of a diseased
blood, such as:—
THERAPION No. 2
For the treatment of all the following diseases:
THERAPION No. 3
For the treatment of all the following diseases:
THERAPION No. 4
For the treatment of all the following diseases:

"SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE—GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [934]

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY
BY THE
MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

Tons. Reg.		
"PRINCESS ALICE"	10,911	ON MARCH 23RD.
Capt. P. GROSCH.		
"KLEIST"	9,000	ON APRIL 6TH.
Capt. O. PAHNKE.		
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	ON APRIL 20TH.
Capt. F. V. BINZER.		

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early Booking Recommended,
For Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN
THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently
equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Dairen and Changchun in
connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct
Steamer Service by the S.S. "KORONA MARU" and "SAIKO MARU" (2,877 tons each)
as follows:—

NORTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer)	Arrive—Dairen	Thursday Saturday	Saturday or Sunday Monday or Tuesday
Ar. — "Korona Maru"	11 a.m.	"	"
Ar. — "Saiko Maru"	8.50 p.m.	"	"
Ar. — Changchun	9.15 p.m.	"	"
Ar. — (Russian Train)*	5 a.m.	Monday	Wednesday
Ar. — Harbin	6.55 a.m.	"	"
	3 p.m.	"	"

Connecting at Harbin with { State Express for Moscow, Wagon-Lits for Moscow, State Express for St. Pet'g.

SOUTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Harbin	Arrive—Changchun	Tuesday	Thursday
Ar. — "Korona Maru"	9 a.m.	"	"
Ar. — "Saiko Maru"	6 p.m.	"	"
Ar. — Mukden	7 p.m.	"	"
Ar. — Dairen	2.10 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Ar. — Shanghai (Steamer)	2.30 a.m.	"	"
Ar. — Shanghai	12.30 p.m.	"	"
	afternoon.	"	"

*Russian Train time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. R. time.

TICKET AGENCIES.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are
obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car and Express Train Co.
and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "YAMATO")
At Dairen (with enlarged accommodation), Port Arthur and Changchun, all under the
Company's management.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AT DAIREN AND NEWCHANG DEPOTS.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.
Tel. Add.: "MANCHU" Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's. [137-722]

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

PER CASE
£13
£15

THIS WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE
OF GLENROSE AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1841

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILA:
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

AGENCIES:—
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRABING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.
For Particulars apply to
H. OISHI,
Manager,
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [665]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE VIA SIBERIA

Date of Despatch from London.	Date due in Hongkong.	Vessel.
10th September	1st October	Delta.

The Himalaya, with the English mail of the 3rd Sept., left Singapore on Saturday, the 25th instant at 7 a.m., and may be expected here to-day, at 4 p.m. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 3rd August, and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 25th of August, and for despatch overland on the 1st of Sept.

FOR	PER	DATE
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Wednesday, 28th, 11 a.m.
Swatow	Hsinan	Wednesday, 28th, 1.00 p.m.
Manila	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 28th, 1.15 p.m.
Batavia and Hongkong	Taiwan Maru	Wednesday, 28th, 3.00 p.m.
Hankow, Tientsin and Shanghai	Ningpo	Wednesday, 28th, 5.00 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Yokohama Maru	Thursday, 29th, 8.00 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chosen Maru	Thursday, 29th, 9.00 a.m.
Kobe and Yokohama	Himalaya	Thursday, 29th, 11.00 a.m.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle	Kumano Maru	Thursday, 30th, 11.00 a.m.
Manila	Sui Tai	Thursday, 30th, 1.15 p.m.
Shanghai	Chin Hua	Thursday, 30th, 3.00 p.m.



SAMPLES

ON

APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 28th.

ON LONDON:		September 28th.
	Telegraphic Transfer	1.82
	Bank Bills, on demand	1.84
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.9
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.94
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.94
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.98
ON PARIS:	Bank Bills, on demand	219
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	223
ON GERMANY:	On demand	178
ON NEW YORK:	Bank Bills, on demand	423
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	434
ON BOMBAY:	Telegraphic Transfer	1304
	Bank, on demand	131
ON CALCUTTA:	Telegraphic Transfer	1303
	Bank, on demand	131
ON SHANGHAI:	Bank, at sight	742
	Private, 30 days' sight	753
ON YOKOHAMA:	On demand	843
ON MANILA:	On demand—Pesos	854
ON SINGAPORE:	On demand	741
ON BATAVIA:	On demand	1043
ON HANKOW:	On demand	84
ON SAIGON:	On demand	84
ON BANGKOK:	On demand	84
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate		\$11.45
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael		\$160.00
BAR SILVER, per oz.		238

SUBSIDIARY COINS

Chinese	20 cents piece	\$6.13 discount.
Chinese	10 "	\$6.80
Hongkong	20 "	\$5.70
Hongkong	10 "	\$5.40

OPIUM

Quotations are:	September 28th.
Malwa New	\$1,150/1,180 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1,190/1,220
Malwa Older	\$1,230/1,260
Malwa Y. Old	\$1,270/1,300
Persian fine quality	\$1,100/1,140
Persian extra fine	\$1,100/1,090
Patna New	\$1,125 per chest.
Patna Old	\$1,115
Benares New	\$1,100
Benares Old	\$1,100

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. str. *Himalaya* left Singapore for this port on the 25th instant at 7 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-day at about 4 p.m.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Apsara str. Japan from Yokohama, and Kobe, left Moji on the 24th inst., and may be expected here to-day.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
The P.M. str. *Manchuria* sailed from Yokohama on the 27th instant, en route to this port, she is scheduled to arrive in Hongkong on the 6th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. str. *Aldenhurst* left Sydney on the 25th instant via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* sailed from Vancouver on the 15th instant via the usual ports of call.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent Luitpold* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 8th instant, left Colombo on the 25th instant p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 6th prox.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The str. *Vine Branch* sailed from Sydney on the 10th inst., and is expected to arrive here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Takasaki Maru* (Bomby Line) left Moji on the 23rd instant, and is expected here to-day.

The J.C. str. *Tyloboda* left Batavia for this port on the 21st inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-day p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Wakasa Maru* (European Line) left Singapore on the 24th instant, and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tokio Maru* (Bomby Line) left Singapore on the 23rd instant, and is expected here to-morrow.

The Bank Line str. *Oceano* left Moji on the 22nd inst., for Hongkong via Manila.

The N.Y.K. str. *Aki Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 24th instant, and is expected here on the 3rd prox.

The I.G.M. str. *Coblenz* left Sydney on Thursday the 23rd inst. at noon, and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 15th prox.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Loongang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and Miss Moran.
Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Messrs G. F. Ross, E. Pona, J. B. Fernandez and A. Manera.
Per *Gregory*, from Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. Hongkong, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Yokohama, Mr. S. Shou.

Per *Kumano*, from Japan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Contes and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayashi and 4 children, Major and Mrs. C. H. Grace, Mrs. M. Bissay, Mrs. M. Suzuki, Lieut. V. Kirwan, Rev. A. Thornhill, Messrs H. Lester and H. Gomer.

Per *Hitachi*, from Japan, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Foll, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nilsson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pinkus, Mrs. H. Rodman, Lieut. A. Chapman, Lieut. G. Shannon, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Messrs C. G. Hickling and B. M. Castro.

Per *Tango*, from Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Withington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stahl and child, Misses G. Dreisbach and L. M. de Souza, Capt. Braughton, Messrs Bartolough, W. Glendinning and A. de Souza.

TO DEPART.
Per *Hitachi*, for London, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Littler, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayashi and family, Commander and Mrs. Hosaka, Mrs. J. Lavallee and child, Mrs. S. Blow, Mrs. M. MacFarlane and child, Mrs. F. Ackerman and child, Mrs. Hendry and 3 children, Miss Jovett, Messrs H. R. Hunt, A. Mustard, E. W. Wilson, J. C. Warrington, S. Aota, E. Aoki, G. H. Padder, N. F. Abdoolah, Y. Okita and S. Nomura.

Per *Loongang*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and Miss Moran.
Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Messrs G. F. Ross, E. Pona, J. B. Fernandez and A. Manera.
Per *Gregory*, from Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. Hongkong, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Yokohama, Mr. S. Shou.

Per *Kumano*, from Japan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Contes and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayashi and 4 children, Major and Mrs. C. H. Grace, Mrs. M. Bissay, Mrs. M. Suzuki, Lieut. V. Kirwan, Rev. A. Thornhill, Messrs H. Lester and H. Gomer.

Per *Hitachi*, from Japan, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Foll, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nilsson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pinkus, Mrs. H. Rodman, Lieut. A. Chapman, Lieut. G. Shannon, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Messrs C. G. Hickling and B. M. Castro.

Per *Tango*, from Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Withington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stahl and child, Misses G. Dreisbach and L. M. de Souza, Capt. Braughton, Messrs Bartolough, W. Glendinning and A. de Souza.

TO DEPART.
Per *Hitachi*, for London, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Littler, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayashi and family, Commander and Mrs. Hosaka, Mrs. J. Lavallee and child, Mrs. S. Blow, Mrs. M. MacFarlane and child, Mrs. F. Ackerman and child, Mrs. Hendry and 3 children, Miss Jovett, Messrs H. R. Hunt, A. Mustard, E. W. Wilson, J. C. Warrington, S. Aota, E. Aoki, G. H. Padder, N. F. Abdoolah, Y. Okita and S. Nomura.

Per *Loongang*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Moran and Miss Moran.
Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Messrs G. F. Ross, E. Pona, J. B. Fernandez and A. Manera.
Per *Gregory*, from Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. Hongkong, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Yokohama, Mr. S. Shou.

Per *Kumano*, from Japan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Contes and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayashi and 4 children, Major and Mrs. C. H. Grace, Mrs. M. Bissay, Mrs. M. Suzuki, Lieut. V. Kirwan, Rev. A. Thornhill, Messrs H. Lester and H. Gomer.

Per *Hitachi*, from Japan, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Foll, Mr. and Mrs. A. Nilsson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Pinkus, Mrs. H. Rodman, Lieut. A. Chapman, Lieut. G. Shannon, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Messrs C. G. Hickling and B. M. Castro.

Per *Tango*, from Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Withington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stahl and child, Misses G. Dreisbach and L. M. de Souza, Capt. Braughton, Messrs Bartolough, W. Glendinning and A. de Souza.

TO DEPART.
Per *Hitachi*, for London, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Littler, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayashi and family, Commander and Mrs. Hosaka, Mrs. J. Lavallee and child, Mrs. S. Blow, Mrs. M. MacFarlane and child, Mrs. F. Ackerman and child, Mrs. Hendry and 3 children, Miss Jovett, Messrs H. R. Hunt, A. Mustard, E. W. Wilson, J. C. Warrington, S. Aota, E. Aoki, G. H. Padder, N. F. Abdoolah, Y. Okita and S. Nomura.



OF QUALITY
DENOTING
THE ACME OF
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTE
PERFECTION.

"They are social, soothing, moist,
they have fragrance, force and
zest."

IN 50'S & 100'S
HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES.

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

314-2

The Ship of the
Desert, is no
less famous than

Bouton Rouge
Felucca
EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES



A Luxury
to the man of
Taste.

These two Perfect Brands are made by
Messrs. MASPERO FRÈRES in Cairo

Connoisseurs know that Egyptian
Cigarettes are the purest, most
fragrant and aromatic Cigarettes in
the world and they must be made in
Egypt where climatic conditions
alone are favorable to their
perfection.

Sole Agents:
British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.,
Hong Kong.

London Office: 85, Strand.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS DASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$992, sal. sal.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$492.10.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$134, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$60, sellers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 133.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$64, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 92.
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 113.
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 475.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$18.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$60, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$56, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 77.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 147.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, s.d.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$210	all	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$234, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$80	\$80	\$74.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$124, buyers
Hongkong Rop Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$184, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$23.
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$180, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$114, sellers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$350, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 115.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$824, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$323.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$104, sales
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$94, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$44, sellers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Road Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$84, sellers
Rail Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$14, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$140, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$146.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$25, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$84, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$33, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$313, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	\$25	\$41, sellers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$19, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$706.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$15, sellers
Steam Laundry Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24, sellers
Stores and DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$4, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$15, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	175	\$100	\$10	\$4
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$12, buyers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 idem	\$10	\$10	\$300, sales
RUBBERS.—				
Castelfield, fully paid	—	—	—	\$218.0, sellers
Langgis	—	—	—	24/6 buyers
Anglo-Malaya	—	—	—	15/3 buyers
Shaford	—	—	—	37/1, sales
Balgovins	—	—	—	\$67 (Strait), sal. & b.
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.
Sept. 4th—*Wakasa Maru*, 11th—*Antenor*,
Bloemfontein, *Genoa*, *Opash*, *Palermo*,
Sardinia, *Telamon*. 15th—*Benavon*, *Benevo-*
lich, *Bromwich*, 18th—*Atlanaz*, *Sado Maru*,
Goeben, *Tourane*, *Peking*. 22nd—*Peiho*, *In-*
drumay, *Sambila*, *Awa Maru*, *Glennear*.
25th—*Makima Maru*, *Namur*, *Slavonia*, *Syria*,
Tunkin, *Hirano Maru*, *Moyuna*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.
Sept. 24th—*Joan*, *Segovia*, *Glennear*, *Siam*.

THE
DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE
FOR 1909

Copies may be obtained at the "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS" Office or from Bookellers
throughout the Far East.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS.

NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.
DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet
Length on Blocks... 714
Width of Entrance on Top... 964
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 884
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 342

DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 523 feet
Length on Blocks... 514
Width of Entrance on Top... 88
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 62

DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length... 371 feet
Length on Blocks... 350
Width of Entrance on Top... 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.
PATENT SLIT.

THE WORKS are well equipped with
LATEST PLANTS and APPLI-
ANCES to undertake BUILDING or
REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and
BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL
WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is
always kept on hand.
THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer
"OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.)
specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES
equipped with necessary gear, always ready
Short Notice.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly
service, hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars,
apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.